Silver-Dellar Bland Taking the Sits in His Teeth-Mills No Longer His Lieutenant -The Memorable Fight in Tom Reed's Congress-How the Silver Trotter fives reached Bluself - Plank Movements of the Gold Bugs in the Present House-When a Caucus to Not a Caucus,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- All eyes here were fixed upon the Albany Convention. The outcome has paralyzed the Mugwumps and their allies. The fact that Mr. Cleveland's name was not even mentioned in the Convention astounded his friends in Congress. They are already beating the bushes to has sprung to the front with character-istic promptness in an effort to antagonize Gov. Hill with John G. Carlisle. Notody seems disposed to follow his lead. He sounds his bugle with his usual clearness but there is no answering echo. Versatil Springer has tooted his cornet. It plays Palmer music, but it does not seem to stir the midriffs of Scott Wike. Fithian, Forman, Lane, Williams, and other members of the Illinois delegation who supported Mr. Mills for Speaker. They are evidently waiting for the Morrison slogan. Then there is old Uncle Boles of Iowa. He has his henchmen in line here, uttering peculiar war cries. They hardly attract attention. The Hoosiers of Indiana have Gray pickets along the line of the Wabash, filling the air with tariff-reform music. Aside from these there are political tumble bugs at work in Michigan and Wisconsin on a gold basis, while the Democrats is the new States are rending the skies with wild silver whoops. Hill, however, is the only candidate marching forward with steadily in-creasing strength. He has a positive support which other aspirants lack. It is positive both North and South, with encouraging outgoing and not coming in Ohio. Col. Morrison is on Palmer's track in Illinois, and Hill music is heard as far away as the banks of the Rio

There is one disturbing element. It is the silver question. Its devotees will not down. They are whirling in the political arena, like old-time dervishes. Silver-dollar Bland leads the dance. He has not forgotten how the silver issue was strangled in the Fifty-first Congress by the strong fingers of Tom Reed. He is determined that it shall not be throttled

of the Speaker. Mr. Bland, the leader of the minority, vainly sought recognition to offer a free coinage substitute. The Speaker shut the door upon him. At the end of the debate, on June 7. Bland moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report a bill for free coinage. This was lost, 116 to 140. The bill was then passed by a vote of 135 to 118. Not a Democrat voted for it.

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How they were Euchred.

When this bill went over to the Senate that body amended it by providing for free coinage. The amendment had 10 majority. The gold bugs were horrified. Among its friends were fourteen Senators from States having only eight Representatives. They cast as many votes in the Senate as States which had 139 Representatives.

This smended bill came over to the House on June 18. Clause 2 or rule 24 provided that "House bills, with Senate amendments, which do not require consideration in Committee of the Whole, may be at once disposed of as the House shall determine." The Speaker took it upon himself to immediately refer the bill, as amended by the Senate, back to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Mensures. The reference was not made in open House.

When the journal was read on the foilowing morning the Clerk, as usual, omitted the references. The silver men insisted that the journal, before its approval, should be read in full. Its reading developed officially what had been done with the Senate amendment. Mr. Mills, who had demanded the reading, held the floor. When the complete journal was read the Speaker tripped Mr. Mills from the Major demanded the previous question on a motion to approve the journal. This cut off all debate and all efforts to correct the journal. The Speaker refused to recognize Mr. Springer and others who were valing trying to raise points of order. Major McKinley. Tense and others who were valing trying to raise points of order. Major McKinley's demand for the previous question was lost by 105 to 117.

MILLE'S GREAT FIGHT.

MILLS'S GREAT FIGHT.

Then Mr. Mills got recognition. He offered a preamble and resolution. The preamble stated that the Speaker's reference was incorrect and without authority under the rules of the reference from the journal. Joe Cannon's effort to table the resolution failed by a vote of 118 to 123. The previous question was then ordered, and the House came to a square vote upon Mr. Mills's resolution. The only Democrat who voted against it was Gen. Tracey of Albany. At the close of the second rail call the vote stood 110 to 117. Among those voting for it was Mr. Funston of Kansas. Senator Ingalis was sent for. He induced Funston to change his vote. This made a tie vote, which would have defeated the resolution. By this time, however, the Democrats discovered that the vote of Mr. Abbott of Texas had not been recorded, although he had voted on both roll calls. Mr. Bullock of Florida also asserted that his vote was not recorded. Major Mckindey changed his vote, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. This he did, and Mr. Mills moved to adjourn. This motion was voted down by one majority. The Major's motion to reconsider was then tabled, by a vote of 121 to 114.

Mr. Mills then triumphantiy moved the ap-MILLS'S GREAT FIGHT.

down by one majority. The Major's motion to reconsider was then tabled, by a vote of 121 to 114.

Mr. Mills then triumphantly moved the approval of the journal as amended, and demanded the previous question. Maine's Mephistopheles smiled. He reminded the Toxan that the resolution alone had been passed, and that the breamble was still pending. Mills instantly shouted, "I withdraw the preamble." Mephistopheles egain smiled. He said that it could not be done except by unanimous consent. Thereupon Major alckinley and Henry Cahot Lodge objected. The yeas and navs were taken upon the adoption of the preamble. It was defeated by a vote of 104 to 121. All the silver Republicans ran back into line. They would not cast a vote reflecting upon the Speaker. Gen. Tracey of New York voted with them. Before Mills could get the previous question upon his motion to approve the journal as amended, the House adjourned. While it would not sustain the Speaker in his reference of the Senate amendment to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

HOW THE VICTORY WAS LOST.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE SILVER

McKinley again changed his vote, so as to move a reconsideration. He made his motion, and Mills moved to table it. Vainly did Silver Dollar Bland make the point of order that under the Reed rules the Major's motion was a dilatory motion. The Gournal was then approved as amended, by a vote of 132 to 133, gen. Tracey still sticking to the Republican column.

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This action of the House ought to have brought the will back upon the Speaker's table. It would have been reached in the regular order of business, when the Speaker would have been compelled to take action upon it. All that was required was patience. Along in the afternoon, however. Silver Bollar Bland rashly reopened the fight. He offered a resolution, taking the bill from the Speaker's table, for immediate consideration. He insisted that under the rules, it was a privileged motion. Major McKinley made the point of order that it was not privileged. Bland insisted that the Speaker's table had already been reached in the regular order of business. Mr. Conger of lowa. Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, said that, notwithstanding the action of the House, the bill was still in his committee and not on the Speaker's table. Tom liced ruled Bland out of order upon the ground that "this was private bill day, under the rules, and the consideration of bills upon the Speaker's table would be confined to bills of a private nature."

would be confined to bills of a private nature."

RIAND'S MISTARE.

Bland appealed from the Speaker's decision, and Major McKinley moved to table the appeal. All this was on Friday, when, under the rules, the House takes a recess at 5 o'clock till 8, when pension bills alone are considered. The hour for the recess arrived before action could be taken upon Major McKinley's motion. By the following morning Bland discovered that he had made a mistake in reopening the fight. He was forcing an issue, which was hound to come in time, under the rules. His action had alarmed the anti-silver Democrats. They would not consider his point as merely parliamentary. As soon as the House met he tried to withdraw his appeal. Major McKinler saw that this was done. Businoss on the Speaker's table would be reached in a very few minutes. He therefore insisted upon a vote on the motion to table the appeal. It was tabled by the decisive vote of 14th 45. The Republicans voted solidly with McKinley, and were reflictored by the anti-silver Democrats. When the Speaker's table was finally reached, it was found that Tom Heed was equal to the occasion. In referring to his reference of the bill as amended by the Senate, he said that the refusal to record a fact, did not obliterate the fact itself. To give the House an opportunity to pass upon the question, he amended that, in obodience to the rules, the amended bill had been referred, and was now referred, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Mensures.

This forced Bland to again appeal from the BLAND'S MISTARE

to the Committee on Coinage. Weights, and Measures.

This forced Bland to again appeal from the decision of the Chair. Major McKinley moved to table the appeal. The Speaker was sustained by 144 to 117. Bland's impetiosity on the preceding day half mined hip. The gold Democrats had been thoroughly alarmed. Thirteen of them voted with the Republicans, while only ten Republicans stood by Bland. Shen men as Anderson of Kansas and McKenna and Vandever of California stood by McKinley. Even if all the Democrats had voted with their party, the silver men would have lacked one vote to puli the bill out of the hole.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

the dance. He has not forgotten how the silver fears was strangled in the Fifty-first Congress by the strong fingers of Tom Reed. He is determined that it shall not be throtted in a House Democratio by a two-thirds majority. He listens to no pleas for delay. Bland was never a time server, although he supported Mills for Speaker aftor the Toxan had lowered his silver colors. There undoubtedly are some Free-Coinage men who would be glad to allow the silver question to lie over till after the Presiduatial election. They think that the political situation demands it. Bland, however, will have none of it. He is determined to put the party on record, so far as it is in the power of the House to do so.

The Committee on Ruise undoubtedly sympathise with him. To secure consideration of his bill it will be necessary to report a special order. They will doubtiess make the report. Under the special order there can be no fill-bustering, and the bill is almost certain to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Bland has undoubtedly been soldered in his determination by his experience in the Fifty-first Congress. The undoubted silver majority in the House was stiffed by the action of the Speaker. In that fight Silver-dollar Bland had the support of Mr. Mills. He can hardly look for it in the fight to come. As an indication of the silver champion's determination, it is well to review the fight in the last Congress.

ELAND'S TORMER FIGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury was coining \$2,000,000 of silvers a month, under a previous law. In June, 1800, a bill increasing the coinage of the Speaker. In that fight Silver-dollar bland had the support of Mr. Mills. He can hardly look for it in the fight to come. As an indication of the silver champion's determination, it is well to review the fight in the last Congress.

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age in the Fifty-first Congress.

In this House the Free Silver men have a majority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Mr. Bland is its Chairman. It is the place that he held before Tom Reed came into power. He introduced his Free Coinage bill on Jan. 21. It was promptly referred to his committee. There Gen. Tracey and Fred Williams tested if with nitric acid. It stood the test. The committee gave the gold bugs a hearing, and on Jan. 30 Mr. Bland asked leave to have the testimony printed. On Feb. 10 he reported the bill favorably. The Speaker was about to refer the report to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union when Mr. Bland said that it involved no appropriation, and that, under the rules, it would have to go on the House calendar. Gov. Dingley insisted that it must necessarily involve an appropriation; but Speaker Crisp regised that he could not find any charge on the Treasury in the bill. It went upon the House calendar. On the same day Mr. Bland introduced a resolution making it aspecial order, the Treasury in the bill. It went upon the House calendar. On the same day Mr. Bland introduced a resolution making it aspecial order, the Tracey has kept his eye upon the House calendar. Whenever this calendar is reached he resorts to fillibustering. Bland smites placifly and makes no effort to force an issue. He evidently relies upon the Committee on Rules for a fair field and no favor.

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A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Meantime the gold bugs have made an effort to sap his strength in the House. He discovered their scheme and exposed it on Feb. 10. It was during a discussion in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Discussions in this committee take a very wide range. Mr. Bland sent to the desk, for the Clerk to read, a circular sent by Congressman Michael D. Harter of Ohlo to the commanders of Grand Army posts in the Luited States. It alleged that the nassage of the Free Coinage bill would work more injury to the veteran soldiers of the United States "than all other influences which can ever be marshalled or brought together." The circular said that it would virtually reduce pensions from \$4 to \$2.80 a month, with the chance of reaching \$2.40 a month. A veteran getting \$72 a month would really, if a Free Silver bill passed, got only \$50.40, with the strong probability that even this sum would be reduced to \$43.20. The posts were urged to make this representation to the Congressmen who represented them.

Mr. Harter sat at Bland's side when the Clerk of the House read the circular letter. Bland denounced the Ohlo member in unmeasured terms. He said that the sending out of the circular to Grand Army men was an attempt to intimidate and bullicoz the members of the Mouse. A majority of the unswerving and unterrified Democracy of this House are in favor of taking up the measure, and either viting it up or voting it down. No bull-dozing by the wealth of this country can ever swerve them from that purpose, he added. He was loudly cheered.

Mr. Harter replied in indignant terms, and there was quite a seene in the House. Bland had denounced Harter as a gold menopolist, and Harter, in replying, exhibited a gold watch, saying it was all the gold he possessed. "I have a silver one," Bland replied, pulling an oli-fashioned hull seeve out

On the next day Mr. Mills's previous question was ordered, by a vote of 120 to 122. The recalcitrant Republicans again joined the Democratic column, resinforced by Mr. Carter of Montana, now Land Commissioner. Gen. Tracey still voted with the Republicans. Major

Hon. R. P. Bland. The Harter circular was enclosed, with the request that Bland would make known to the member from Onio that the G. A. R. was attending to its own business and that no one but an enemy could make such a request, knowing it to be contrary to the rules and regulations of the organization. Mr. Bland said that the Commander of the George G. Meade Post, who signed the letter, was a Republican. The Grand Army men understood that when silver bullion was taken to the Mint and coined into a dollar that dollar mid as much indebtedness as any other dollar. They knew that all the bullion coined in that way into dollars would pay as much as any other dollars. Mr. Bland next called attention to the peculiarity of the inscription upon the Harter circular. It was this:

Postmaster please see that there is not a me-ment's delay in the delivery of this letter to COMMANDER G. A. R. POST No. 48, P. O., Lebanon,

Laciede Co.

Mr. Bland said the intention of the circular was to mislead Grand Army people, so that they might telegraph or write immediately to their members. Do not fail to oppose any Free Coinage bill, or we shall be ruined. Members receiving these telegrams or letters might think that something had broken loose, that all at once the people had changed front, and that public sentiment had taken an overwhelming turn in a new direction. The gentleman who sent the circular had never been a soldier and did not belong to the G. A. R. His record shows that he is more interested in farm mortgages, in bank accounts, and in the loaning of money. He is interested in dear money. If he has a farm he does not live upon it. In all probability it was bought in under a mortgage. Representing his own interests, he undertakes to create a false sentiment in order to influence legislation in the House.

Mr. Harter in reply said that free coinage was not only a scandalous but an infamous measure, yet he ascribed to Mr. Bland an honest purpose in submitting it. He predicted that, if "this insane measure" was pressed in the House, it would spilt the Democratic party. It would rip it down the front and up the back. It would spilt the Democratic party. It would rip it down the front and up the back. It would eventually give for every man's labor not more than 50 cents of actual value for a dollar's worth of exertion.

HARTER'S WORK IN NEW YORK.

HARTER'S WORK IN NEW YORK.

The discussion ran along for an hour or more. Mr. Bland held that Harter's position, in substance, was that the silver dollar, as long as it was in the hands of a miner or bullion owner, was worth a hundred cents, but the moment it went into the pocket of some one cles it was worth only 70 cents. By the demonetization of silver, fixed incomes, bonds and m-rigages were made 30 per cent. more valuable than before, so that the taxpayers have been suddled with that debt all these years.

yours.

The discussion grew so hot that there were loud demands for the regular order, but it was some time before the reading of the Indian Appropriation bill for amendments was resumed. sumed.

Meantime the gold bugs resumed their activity. They circulated a call for a caucus, and secured without trouble the necessary signatures. On the night of the caucus a Representative from New York city received the following:

NEW YORK METAL EXCHANGE,
BURLING BLIP AND PRANL STREET, Feb. 24, 1892.

Hos. Michael R. Horter.

Dask Sin: On receipt of your esteemed favor of the 27d unst, the Executive caused an informal meeting of the members to be held at which it was nuanimously voted that the sentiment of the Exchange was unaiterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. As suggested by you, we are sending copies of this letter to the members of the House representing New York and Brooklyn districts. Very truly yours.

The lateral President. E. J. SHRIVER, Becretary.

E. J. Shriver, Secretary.

So the caucus called by the gold bugs was held. Under the ruling of Watchdog Holman it proved to be nothing but a conference. The anti-silver men, seeing themselves in a minority, refused to be bound by its action. Relief was found in adjournment. Mr. Bland was in cheerful spirits and his opponents were correspondingly gloomy.

SILVER A VITAL ISSUE.

The whole matter has been thrown back into the hands of the Committee on Rules. They must face the issue squarely. A majority of the Democratic members of the House has asked them to report a special order for the consideration of the bill. There are live members on the committee—Speaker Crisp, Benton McMillin, Thomas C. Catchings, Thomas B. Reed, and Julius Casar Burrows. Burrows and Beed will vote against a special order, The three Democrats must vote together to report it. All three represent strong silver districts. It will require great personal independence for any one of them to vote against it. The probability is that a special order will be made. If so, the House is quite sure to pass the bill. As the Senate passed it at the last session, and has since then received an accession of silver Senators, it looks as though that body would be sure to pass it now. It has it in its power, however, to delay the bill until after the Presidential election. Even this action would leave many a Presidential candidate in painful uncertainty. Despite all their offorts, free coinage is becoming a vital issue.

Amos J. Cummings. SILVER A VITAL ISSUE. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

The Privileges of the Papal Rescript in Re-

In all the churches of the Catholic archdiocese of New York a circular from Archbishop Corrigan announcing the regulations for Lent, which will begin on Wednesday, will be read this morning. Recently the Pope. rescript dispensing Catholics from the usual fast and abstinence of Lent. The Pope gave power to Archbishops and Bishops to absolve the people of their charges from fasting and abstinence as long as in their judgment the state of the public health required this indul-gence. A few of the Bishops of this country have given their people the benefit of the Papal rescript, and in their dioceses there will be neither fasting nor abstinence during Lent. Archbishop Corrigan has not deemed it necessary to make use of the Papal rescript in this archdiocese. In Brooklyn the rules for Lent are the same as those here. These are the regulations:

All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the adowance of a moderate collation in the even-The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting

that not of abstinence from flesh fineat, except in special cases of sickness) the infirm those who are al-taining their growth, those whose duties are of an ex-hausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or mirring inflams, and those who are entectived by oil The following dispensations are granted for this diserse by the authority of the Holy See. The use of these meats, is permitted at every meat on the Sundaya of Fundamental at the principal meat on Monday, is colary, such as the exception of Embedding States and Hole Satisfacturing at the exception of Embedien Limite use of white means is allowed every day in Lent in the evening collection, and also at the principal meat on the days on which the use of fical meat is forbidden. meal on the days on which the use of flesh meat is forbodden.

III — A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea,
or, chocolate, can be taken in the morning.

IV — Where it is not convenient to take the principal
meal at most, its having to invert the order, and take
the state of the color of the order. The property of
the kinds of tool which yet mean the preparation
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of the kinds of tool which yet mean the preparation
of the kinds of tool which yet mean to be used with flesh meat at the same
meal at any time curing Lent.

VII.—Those who are exempt from the preper of fasting can partake of flesh meat at every mean during
the day when by special induit flesh meat is permitted
at the principal mea.

The time for fulfilling the Easter precept of Communion in the Archidocave extends from the first Sunday
in Lent to Trinity Sunday inclusive.

The public religious exercises during Lent, consisting
of rosary, sermon, and benediction, to begin each
evening at 1:30 or clock, will be in the churches of the
ty ton Monday—in the Church of the Nativity, of the As-

in Monday In the Church of the Nativity, of the Ason Monday—In the Church of the Nativity, of the Assumption (terman) 81 Memael's, 81 Authony's (Inlien, 81, John the Evanceller's, and of the Holy Resary. On Tuesday—In the Cathedral, 81 Mary's, 81 James's, 81, Vincent de Paul's creach, Holy trops, 81, cathedral, 82, Mary's, 81, James's, 81, Vincent de Paul's creach, Holy trops, 81, cathedral, Immaculate Conception, our Lady of Sorrows, 81, techler's, 81, Marian, 81, Santa, 83, Rencellet's, 83, Raphael's, 84, Jerome's, the Church of the Riessen Socrament, 81, Christia, 81, Santa, 81, Rencellet's, 83, Raphael's 84, Jerome's, the Church of the Riessen Socrament, 81, Jerome's, 198, Rencellet's, 81, Jerome's, 198, Rencellet's, 81, Jerome's, 198, Jerome's, 198, Rencellet's, 81, Jerome's, 198, Jerome's, 198, Rencellet's, 81, Jerome's, 198, Jerome' the Baptist's (Canadian), and Immaculate Collection treed).

On Friday-In Transformation, St. Paul's (Harlem), St. Boniface's (German's St. Bernard's Church of the Epiphany, (thurch of the Epiphany), and the Epiphany (thurch of the thurch of the Epiphany (thurch of the thurch of the thurch

Postmaster Jennings Arrested.

Postmaster George A. Jennings of Littleton. Morris county, N. J., was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner John Whitehead of Newark by Deputy Marshal Birt. Jennings was accused by Post Office Inspector Henry A. McCready with opening and detaining letters sent through the mais, and it is said that the complaint emanated from a neighbor bamed Childs. Jenningsgave bail for examination. Littleton is near Morris Pinins. It has less than 400 inhabitants.

IS ONE JUROR A TURFMAN?

AND IS HE RELIED UPON TO SAFE BOOKMAKER WEBSTERS

A Story that Ham't Greatly Disturbed the District Attorney's Office-Webster Consident that He Will be Acquitted-Why He Didn't Lend Harris \$1,000. During the trial for murder of Bookmaker

Burton C. Webster, which has occupied four days in Part IIL of the Court of General Sessions, different, persons have expressed a belief that the case would not result in a conviction. It has also been said that the jury would not agree. Yesterday afternoon an attaché of the District Attorney's office said that that office had received information that one of the jurors was the owner of a well-known race horse. The District Attorney's office was not disposed, however, to act in the matter and was satisfied with the jury as it stood. The juror referred to said upon his examination as a talesman that he did not know any book-

Webster spent yesterday in his usual way at the Tombs. His wife visited him, and he had conferences with the lawyers who are defending him. He said to a Sun reporter in the af-ternoon that he was feeling very well.

"I can't help feeling confident," he said.
"that I will be acquitted. I don't mean to say it in any spirit of bravado, but it seems to me that when the true story is heard it will be all

Webster is a very pleasant talker. He has an agreeable way and is quick witted. He ommented on several points in the testimony of the witnesses against him, and showed how of the witnesses against him, and showed how they would work to his advantage. Speaking of Dr. Wimmer's statement that Goodwin had said he did not want a priest or a clergyman, Webster said he thought that meant that Goodwin hoped to recover.

"I was brought up in a religious faith," he said. "I suppose it will be said that I am a poor specimen of it, but I am sure that if I thought! was dying I should certainly want to see a priest."

poor specimen of it, out. I am sure that if I thought I was dying I should certainly want to see a priest."

It will be remembered that Goodwin's dying declaration to Dr. Wimmer was admitted, on the ground that Goodwin believed he was dying when he made it.

Webster also speke of the statement which Witness George Wade attributed to Goodwin." I meant him no harm."

"That shows," said Webster, "that Goodwin knew he had been wronging me, and I think it is an admission of the fight. If I killed Goodwin I killed him in a fight. Mr. Melntyre said in his opening that he would show that "Webster shot Goodwin for no reason whatever." He must have thought I had a homicidal mania and went around killing people for tun. They might do that in Texas.

"There was another dying declaration that Goodwin made at Roosevelt Hospital," continued Webster. "He made it to Dr. Schultze before they operated on him, I think. In it he admitted that there was a fight and said that we grappled."

Then Webster talked of his wife. He said

before they operated on him. I think. In it he admitted that there was a fight and said that we grappled."

Then Webster talked of his wife. He said that every day, up to the time of the birth of the child, rain or shine, she visited him in prison. She was faithful and devoted, and came to him at times when it was really inadvisable because of her physical condition. Whatever anybody else might say of his marriage, it had been recognized by the Church when his baby boy had been christened Burton C. Webster, Jr., in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

Webster said that he had picked up in flesh during his stay in the Tombs, but he was not as "fit" physically as before his confinement. "I was used to outdoor life and was hard," he said. "Here we don't have much chance for exercise and the room is cramped, All I can do here is to read and smoke, and reading so much by candle light has hurt my eyes a good deal."

Webster is a lawyer, and that, perhaps, explains his very close and intelligent attention to the course of the trial. Speaking of it yesterday he said: "I never practised. I wish I had."

Carlyle W. Harris, recently convicted of wife-poisoning, was walking in the corridor.

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Carlyle W. Harris, recently convicted of wife-poisoning, was walking in the corridor when Webster came down.
"Hello," he said, when he saw Webster.
"How are you? How do you feel?"
"All right," replied Webster.
"How is everything going?" asked Harris.
"I suppose McIntyre is blowing off a lot."
"No," said Webster. "Mr. McIntyre seems to be trying the case very fairly."
To the reporter Webster added that he thought the District Altorney was disposed to try the case carefully and fairly, and that he thought the jury was a good one and well selected.

selected.

He denied the stories of his big winnings at Guttenburg, and said that he had sold his own horses for about \$4,000 within a month after the shooting.

"When I get out of here," he added, "I shall be \$12,000 in debt."

Harris heard this, and said.

"Say, what do you think of this chap? He's "Say, what do you think of this chap." He the meanest man you ever saw. When I was going up for my verdict, and expected to get off. I asked him to lend me a thousand, he'd been winning so many of them, and he wouldn't do it."

"I didn't expect you back," said Webster,

MISS WILLEITS GETS DAFFODIL.

But What Right Had Justice Duffy to Order Her to Pay 830 to Mrs. Rothschild?

Daffodil, the King Charles spaniel entered at io. 1,038, Mrs. B. Rothschild's Jessy, Price \$500," who is claimed by both Miss Anna Willetts of 270 Clifton place. Brooklyn, who says that she lost the dog last November, and by Mrs. Rothschild, dog fancier at 1.507 First avenue, who bought the spaniel for \$20 from a Mrs. Jennings, was again in the Tombs Court yesterday. Lawyer Rothschild repeated his former offer to give up the dog on condition that Miss Willetts should pay his client \$50 for taking care of it. Lawyer Stacom for Miss Willetts declined to do this. "The dog belongs to Miss Willetts." he said, emphatically. "It was stolen from her, and we refuse to pay anything for its

"How do you know that it was stolen?" de-manded Lawyer Rothschild.
"How do you know it wasn't?" was the retort.
Justice Duffy here interrupted to give this remarkable decision:
"I order the dog to be given to Miss Willetts on the payment of \$50 for expenses to Mrs. Rothschild."

Rotischild."

"But, your Honor," protested Lawyer Stacom. "I don't think that is within the Court's
jurisdiction. The Court is to decide to whom
belongs the—"

"The Court has decided," interrupted Justice Duffy, testily.

"But, your Honor," cried the lawyer, "you
can't—" tice Duffy, testily.

"But, your Honor," cried the lawyer, "you can't—"

"There, there, that will do. I've got thirty more cases writing, and can't spend any more time over this. Case decided."

All parties concerned then went into the Sergent's room, and, after much wrangling on the part of the lawyers, whining by Paffodii, and indignation from Miss Willetts, the case was compromised by the latter's giving \$25 to Mrs. Rothschild and taking the dog.

A Sun reporter put the case to Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday and asked his opinion of the decision. Mr. Clark said:

"A police court Justice who should make such a decision would be acting beyong his right and flower. Justic Duffy hind a right to decide who should have the dog, but beyond that his jurisdiction did not extend. The money consideration was a question for the Equity Court to decide upon.

Accused of Stealing \$3,000 Worth of Bry Goods.

Vincent Linden, a cook for Thomas Mc-Carthy, a liquor dealer of 101 West street, was arrested on Friday night by Detective Sergeant Valley on a charge of having stolen \$3,000 worth of property from the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It is alleged that on nairoan of New Jersey. It is alleged that on June 14 Linden, who was then living in Elizabeth, and in the employ of the United States Express Company, broke open a case of dry goods that he was to have delivered to the railroad company and disappeared with \$3,000 worth of goods. The empty dry goods case was found at his place the next morning. He was held by Justice Grady at Jefferson Market yesterday morning to await requisition papers from New Jersey.

More Work of the Boy Forger,

Another check was found yesterday which was probably made and passed by 14-year-old Charley Schmidt, the precoclous forger in Newark. George Tobelman, a baker, took it Newark. George Tobelman, a baker, took it to Police Headquarters and said that he cashed it for a boy who was probably a companion if not an accomplice of Schmidt. This check was for \$20 and was drawn to the order of Charles Woodward on the Security Savings Bank and signed with the names of Begerow & tierlach. It was passed upon Tobelman on Feb. 18 and returned to him from his bank. The writing is precisely like that on the checks taken from Schmidt.

OF ALL THE METHODS

Something to lost when you use Dr. Bage's Catarrh Hemedy. It's Catarrh. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. Incurable cases are rare. It's worth \$500 to you, if you have one. The manufacturers of Dr. Sago's Remedy are looking for them. They'll pay you that amount in cash, if they can't cure you. It's a plain square offer from

Dr. Sage's Remely are looking for them. They'll pay you that amount in cash, if they can't cure you. It's a plain square offer from a responsible business house, and they mean it. It seems too one-sided, too much of a risk. It would be—with any other medicine behind it. It only goes to prove what's been said: incurable cases are rare—with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Other so-called remedies may palliate for a time; this cures for all time. By its mild, soothing, cleausing and healing properties, it conquers the worst cases. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are.

Remedy sold by druggists, only 50 cents.

SENT BY THE LORD, SHE THINKS. Grandma Beattle Has a Dream and Calls to

Grandma Elizabeth Beattle is a quaint old lady who comes from north of Ireland stock and lives with her son-in-law, Alexander L. Jackson. at 232 East 106th st. The old lady is one of the Rev. Dr. Simpson's "Christian Brethren" of Eighth avenue, and her son-in-law, who is an iron moulder, is a member of the same congregation. Besides being a fervent believer in the Christian religion, Mrs. Beattle has always had an unfailing faith in the significance of dreams.

on Jay Gould yesterday afternoon; and that her mission failed was none of her fault, for she was not allowed to pass beyond the vestibule of the house.

Every one knows that Mr. Gould is sick, but Grandma Beattle knew nothing about it when she went to bed on Friday night. Yet she dreamed of him, and it was this dream that impelled her to ask her son-in-law to take her down to Mr. Gould's house yesterday and enable her to say to Mr. Gould what the "Lord moved her to say to him." Son-in-law Jackson and Mrs. Beattle appeared at Mr. Gould's son and Mrs. Beattle appeared at Mr. Gould's house shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The old lady was dressed entirely in black, with an old-fashioned poke bonnet. Her son-in-law had on his Sunday sut of the same color. He is a staid-looking Scotchman.

Jackson led the old lady up the brown-stone steps into the vestibule and left her there after ringing the bell. Mrs. Beattle told the servant that sone wished to see Miss Helen Gould, and though she was told that Miss Gould was not in and the great doors were closed before her, she remained some time waiting in vain while her son-in-law paced up and down in front of the house. To a Sun reporter the old lady told this story: "I must see Mr. Gould or Miss Helen Gould, for I dreamed a dream about him last night. I dinna want na money, but I would talk to him as the Lord tells me. I dreamed last night that I was in one of the beautiful rooms of Mr. Gould's house. There I saw Mr. Gould and two ill-favored but well-drossed men. Mr. Gould offered up a praver, and it was a very short prayer that you made.' His two companions appeared to be very angry. But Mr. Gould asked me to pray, and I told him I could was sick, and then I knew the Lord had directed me to see him. This is a bundle of copies of the Christian Allance and Intelligencer from Dr. Simpson's church, which I shall leave here if I cannot see Miss Gould." house shortly before 2 o'clock in the after-

She left them finally at the kitchen door.

PASTOR DANIELS IN HARD LUCK. He Puts the Case Plainty to the First M. E.

Although the time for holding the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference is several weeks distant, the Rev. Joseph R. Daniels, the pastor of the First M. E. Church in Hacken sack, has given notice that he will preach his farewell sermon this morning. In the spring of 1891 a majority of the church Board for warded a petition to the Conference, asking that Mr. Daniels be not returned. The petition was ignored, and Paster Dan-iels returned to a dissatisfied people. The dissension grew rapidly, culminating last summer in an open rupture between him and Theodore Ames, who was superintendent of the Sunday school and leader of the choir Mr. Ames told the Sunday school that he wanted an investigation. This was had, the most serious evidence against the superintendent being that he gave candy to the ladies. The troubles grew apace. Unruly children were dismissed from the Sunday school by Paster Daniels, who also prevented the confirmation of Superintendent Ames when he was reflected, and those stewards who were opposed to his return were not re-

when he was reclected, and those stewards who were opposed to his return were not reappointed.

The oldest and most liberal supporters of the church fell off, the attendance dropping to an average of twenty-five. Last Sunday, with the inducement of hearing Presiding Elder Lowerie, it was twenty. On Thesday evening the church held its regular quarterly conference, and then Paster Daniels took occasion to recite in detail the said features of his two years' pastorate. The recital occupied one hour. He said he came to the church well clothed, but had been sadly reduced during the two years. He had purchased for himself in that period one dozen socks, three pairs of cuffs, four collars, and three pairs of shoes. He was compelled to horrow the last 55 his daughter had. Up to the present time he said he had received but \$370 during the conference year now closing. In addition to being stinted in seeks and collars, he had been called a seandalmonger and other things. At the preceding quarterly conference, early in December, Mr. Daniels is reported to have declared that on Thanksgiving Day he had nothing to eat but bread and water until a friend sent in

IS JUDGE DUBOSE IMPARTIAL? He Admits Lillie Johnson to Ball, but Prac

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.-Judge Dubose admitted Lillie Johnson to bail in \$10,000 this morning. The bond was given promptly, the Hon. Martin Kelly, Vice-President of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, and Dr. H. L. Williford becoming her sureties. The Judge granted bail solely on account of the health of the

bail solely on account of the health of the prisoner. In his written opinion, after citing the law, he said:

"The proof as presented is sufficient to say that the Court is clearly of the opinion that the defendant aided and abetted in the commission of the crime with which she and her confederate are charged—a crime the most shocking and malignant ever perpetrated by woman. However, the Court may consider, in an application for ball, the condition of defendant's health as affected by confinement in the county jail. It appears that continued confinement would endanger the life of the defendant she ought to be bailed, as the policy of the law is not to punish unnecessarily these who are charged with crime before trial and conviction. It appears from the proof taken that further confinement in the atmosphere of the jail would greatly aggravate the nervous malialy of the prisoner and thereby endanger her life. For this reason, and for this alone, the Court will admit the defendant to bail."

Verdiet Against Conover Again.

Julius F. Chesebrough obtained a verdict of \$18,805 against Daniel D. Conover before Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was for services rendered between 1870 and 1883 in connection with the tween 1876 and 1883; in connection with the proposed extension of the Forty-second street. Manhattanvill and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. Chesetrough had done work looking to the passage of legislative acts in favor of the road, and was to get \$10,000 in stock of the company and \$10,000 in bonds. Conover denied the agreement, and said the legislative work was done by Ed Phelps. On a furner trial plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$17,000, which was set aside.

The Kallroad May Build Its Bridge. Chancellor McGill granted an injunction yes terday restraining the city of Newark from interfering with the construction of a bridge

which the Morris and Essex division of the which the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western liailroad is rebuilding over the canal at Orange street in that city. The Board of Works forbade the work because the surveyors of the Board reported that the bridge encroached five feet on the street. Trouble was anticipated last night, and the superintendant of the Street and Water Board was ready with policemen to go to the bridge and stop the work, but the injunction settled the matter, and now the city will have to sue for trespass.

It Recalls Events of Tweed's Time and Buck.

Mrs. Ella H. Bucknam has brought suit against James H. Ingersoll, Theodore P. Austin, and others to recover a half interest in her husband's estate, which she alleges has been fraudulently disposed of. The case is set for trial on March 7.

Mrs. Bucknam alleges in her complaint that Ingersoll induced her husband to declare himself a bankrupt, and later, when Mr. Bucknam' interest in his father's estate was sold at the Real Estate Exchange, to let him bid it in cheaply, the property to be turn-ed over to the Bucknams whenever they paid him the purchase price-this out of friendship and in return for their kindness to him when he was in prison. Ingersoll was a wealthy chair manufacturer in Tweed's time. and received large sums for furnishing the County Court House. He was convicted of fraud and conspiracy in securing the contract, and was sent to prison for a number of years.

The complaint further alleges that Ingersoll purchased property worth \$20,000 for \$310, through an agent, and transferred it to Theodore P. Austin, who now holds it. The property was not negotiable until the death of Mrs. Bucknam's mother, she having a life in-terest in it. She died in December last, and it was the attempt of Austin to secure full title from the executor which led to the present

terest in it. She died in December last, and it was the attempt of Austin to secure full title from the executor which ied to the present suit.

In an examination before Judge Ingraham William H. Bucknam, who is separated from his wife, told Guzzenheim & Untermeyer, his lawyers, that he had understood Ingersoll to say he would surrender the property to him whenever he paid Ingersoll's claims. He admitted that he had borrowed some thousands of dollars from Ingersoll, and that after the purchase of the property Ingersoll practically supported him and paid his wife considerable money for her support, sending her checks monthly for two or three years.

Ingersoll and Austin deny that there was any agreement on the part of the former to return the property to Bucknam or his wife, and allege that the purchase was made in good faith. The papers show that when Ingersoll got into trouble he made over a great deal of his property to Bucknam to keep it from falling into the hands of his creditors. Bucknam transferred it to Ingersoll's father.

At one time the Bucknams lived in the house of Ingersoll's father-in-law, a Mr. Ogleby, at New Hamburg. N. Y. Bucknam was living there alone when the house burned down, and escaped by jumping from a wirdow. In his examination he was questioned at some length about this lire, but said that he did not know its origin. He believed the house was insured.

sured.

The questions on this subject were undoubtedly inspired by statements made out of court in reference to what are known among insurance men as the Tweed lires. There were a new property owned by memin reference to what are known among insurance men as the Tweed lires. There were a great many fires on property owned by members of the Tweed ring when the ring was looken, and a great deai of insurance money was collected. Love & Ryan, who figure as counsel for Bucknam in the present suit, have an alleged confession from him of the way in which he set fire to the New Hamburg house at Ingersoll's request. Why he should have made this confession, which was not made in court, and is contradicted by his sworn testimony before Judge Ingraham, is not clear. A young man in Love & Ryan's office offered to sell this to a newspaper six months ago. Bucknam, the other parties to the litigation say, does not appear to be interested personally in the present suit, although represented by these lawyers. The "confession" was made when he was in jail on his wife's charge of abandonment. It says he went to Ingersoil when the latter was in prison and obtained from him instructions to do the burning.

Ingersoil lives in New Jersey. His counsel denied yesterday that he had requested Bucknam to commit arson. He had heard of the "confession."

Cornelius W. Berden and Samuel W. Cham-

An explosion of resounding adjectives drew the attention of a number of men standing on the platform of the Anderson street depot in Hackensack, on Friday afternoon, to Real Estate Agent Samuel W. Chambers and Lawyer Cornelius W. Berdan. Both were removing their conts with belligerent intent when friends stepped between them and prevented a col-

George M. Fairchild, Jr., now of Canada, on Maple avenue, for whom Mr. Berdan is legal

Maple avenue, for whom Mr. Berdan is legal representative. The agent collected one month's rent, retained his commission, and sent if a rest to the lawyer. It is asserted that another real estate agent had sent the customer to look at the house, but that Mr. Chambers closed the bargain. Mr. Berdan was not satisfied with the transaction leading up to the climax noted.

After a brief arbitration by John H. Andrus, Caster Bogert, the station agent, and several others, the men shook hands and invited the company over to Johnny Morton's laboratory, where peace was declared. Mr. Berdan, being a prominent member of the Oritani Field Club, the Hackensack Club, Relief Hook and Ladder Company, and being also a Democratic leader, and Mr. Chambers being also conspleuous socially and the father of President Chambers of the Field Club, the story of their meeting on the depot platform and adjournment to the Morton House is now the leading topic in society and club life.

EATON'S ADVENTURE IN BROADWAY. His Smile and "Good Evening" to Miss

William H. Brown and his daughter were walking down Broadway on Friday night from the Metropolitan Opera House, where they had spent the evening. At Twenty-seventh street Mr. Brown went into a tobacco store to light his clear and Miss Brown proceeded slowly along, waiting for him. Edward T. Eaton of 1.147 Broadway and two friends were stand-ing on Broadway in front of Miller's hat store when Miss Brown walked past. She turned around to look back for her father, and the three men ogled her and made remarks. When she looked back a second time. Eaton leaving his companions caught up with her, raised his hat, with a pleasant smile, and said "Good verying,"

int. with a pleasant smile, and said "Good evening.

Just as he did so the handle of an umbrella came down on his head with a resounding thwack, and Mr. Brown, who had followed the man up, after using his umbrella and some strong language for a minute, called upon Policeman kelly to arrest him.

At Jefferson Market yesterday morning Enton explained to Justice Grady that it was all a mistake. The young woman, he said, looked around several times and he thought she smiled. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in default of \$700 bonds for good behavior.

No More Write of Habeas Corpus for De-tained Immigrants.

United States Judge Lacombe dismissed on Friday two writs of habeas corpus sued out in favor of detained immigrants, on the ground favor of detained immigrants, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. He cited the case of Nishemura Ekin, decided by the United States Supreme Court in January, which held that the act of March 3, 1831, vested the power of review over immigrant detention cases solely in the Superintendent of Immigration and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bills Prepared by Bistrict Attorney Nicoll. District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll has drafted among other bills to be submitted to the Legislature one that increases the limit of the fine that may be imposed upon a corpora-tion for misdemeanor from \$500 to \$5,000, and another abridging the right of the Supreme Court to grant stays.

BEST&CO ULIPUTIAN BAZ44D

Dresses Spring.

We have now on sale the best line of handsome dresses ever shown by us, in all sizes, from two years up to Misses of eighteen, also school dresses at moderate prices-all exclusive styles from our own workrooms.

We especially invite those who think there is economy, or any other advantage in buying materials and having their Children's dresses made at home, to inspect these goods and prices.

60-62 West 23d St

Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. HUNTER'S POINT FERRIES ANNEXED

The Long Island Railroad Has Practically Closed the Bargain The deal was practically closed yesterday for the sale of the Thirty-fourth street and James slip ferrries to the Long Island Railroad, thus giving the latter control of a terminal in New York which it has long been anxious to acquire. The terms of the sale have not yet

said that the deal depended upon an examina-tion of the finances and property of the ferry

tion of the finances and property of the ferry company, and that they would not know for several days how things stood. H. B. Hollins & Co. have had control of the ferries for several years past. An Albany despatch says:

The Long Island and New York Terminal Rairoad Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company is to build and operate a standard gauge steam rairond from Laurei Hill, Queens county, to Park avenue, botween Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, in New York city, the length being four nuise. The direc ors are Austin Carlin, Benjamin Norton, Elizur B. Hinselale, William J. Kelly, William J. Wheeler, Frederick Cook, William J. Hebre, Everett R. Reynolds, and Charles M. Reynolds. It is thought this is to give the Long Island Railroad a terminus at the Grand Central Depot.

A gentlaman familion with the affolies of the

A gentleman familiar with the affairs of the railroad company said that this new charter, which was an anchor to windward, while the bargain was not yet closed, will probably be dropped, now that the railroad has practically got the ferries.

It is understood that the Long Island Railroad will make improvements in the combined ferry and railroad service. Bargage will be

It is understood that the Long Island Railroad will make improvements in the combined ferry and railroad service. Baggage will be handled without the present delay, and railroad passengers for New York will not have to purchase ferry tickets. Additional beats will be put on between James slip and Long Island City. It is a part of the plan to build a new forry house in Long Island City, but that will be deferred for a while. New and larger boats may also be expected at no distant date. But the greatest change will be in the close connections of trains and boats.

BURNED OFF A BOY'S EYEBROWS. The Grave Churge Made Against Miss Mar-

garet Hose and her Grandmother. FREEHOLD. Feb. 27.-The jury in the auft brought by John Yetman to recover \$5,000 as damages from Mrs. Sarah A. Rose and Miss Margaret Rose, her granddaughter, rendered a verdiet this morning in Yetman's favor for \$550. Yetman lives near Mrs. Rose in Manalapan, and the two families have been upon had terms for several years. Yetman based the suit for damages upon the charge that the two women made a deliberate attempt to burn out the eyes of his son Stephen. The boy is only 10 years old, and his face is scarred from the burns alleged to have been inflicted by the two defendants. The act was commit-ted on Dec. 1, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Yetman.

by the two defendants. The act was committed on Dec. 1, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Yetman.

A cow owned by Mr. Yetman broke out of his lot and went into a cabbage patch owned by Mrs. Rose. Stephen and his little cousin. Nellie, went after it. Miss llose ran after the boy and caught him. Then, it is said, she screamed to her grandmother:

"Come and help me. I am going to singe the little devil."

The two women held the lad down, it is said, and applied matches to his face, burning off his ey-brows and eyelashes and burning his face from the mouth up to the edge of his cap. The boy was confined to the house for several weeks, and it is said he may lose the sight of both eyes. The only witness of the affair friendly to the Yetmans was the girl Nellie, who corroborated the testimony of the injured hoy. The defendants made a general denial of the charge, but did not attempt to account in any way for the boy's injuries.

Ashore Near Hatterns,

Nonrolk, Feb. 27.-The three-masted schooner Freddie Heniken, which has been anchored off Lynn Haven Bay in distress for several days, was in some way blown out to sea, and at 8:15 o'clock last night went ashore sea, and at 8:15 o'clock last night went ashore at Gull Shoal Life Saving Station, N. C., eighteen miles north of Cape Hatteras. Her rudder gear was broken. At the time she struck the wind was northeast and blowing fifty miles an hour, with falling water and high seas. The Captain, John A. Mills, and crew were all saved. The Merritt Wrecking Company have telegraphed them that it is impossible to render any hassistance on account of the weather. The schooner was bound from New York to James River, light, to load pine wood. It is said the Captain had he wife with him.

The steamship Timor arrived in Hampton Roads at 0 P. M. yesterday in tow of the Merritt Wrecking Company's tug J. D. Jones, and will go to Newport News for repairs. She was bound for Philadelphia, and sailed 500 miles without a rudder.

THE PITTINGS on your face 1 am sure 1 can crass if you my place will trace. The guide will he a little book to the office of your November 120 Novem

Many Lives

would be saved by taking in the first stage of any illness a generous dose of Brandreth's Pills; this would be especially true in cases of pneumonia or bad colds. Take from six to ten pills and by their thorough action the excess of blood is taken from the lungs to the intestines and congestion must stop. When you feel a cold coming or have a chill followed by a sudden rise of temperature take these pills first and then send for your physician; he won't have much to do, but then he gives you confidence and will have the credit of the cure and

all will be satisfied. Remember, Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable and cannot do harm; over 100,000,000 boxes have been used during the past 60 years and have never done anything but good.